

# The Deaf-Blind's Journal.

"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."—CICERO.

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## Go Ahead.

When your plans of life are clear,  
Go ahead;  
But no faster than your brains,  
Haste is always in the rear;  
If dame Prudence has the reins,  
Go ahead.

Do not ask too broad a test—  
Go ahead;  
Lagging never clears the sight;  
When you do your duty best,  
You will best know what is right—  
Go ahead.

Never doubt a righteous cause,  
Go ahead;  
Throw yourself completely in;  
Conscience shaping all your laws,  
Manfully through thick and thin,  
Go ahead.

Do not ask who'll go with you,  
Go ahead;  
Numbers 1 spin the coward's plea!  
If there be but one or two,  
Single-handed though it be,  
Go ahead!

Though before you mountains rise,  
Go ahead;  
Scale them? Certainly you can,  
Let them proudly don the skies;  
What are mountains to a man?  
Go ahead.

Though fierce waters round you dash,  
Go ahead;  
Let no hardship baffle you,  
Though the heavens roar and flash,  
Still undaunted, firm and true,  
Go ahead.

Heed not Mammon's golden bell,  
Make no compromise with sin;  
Tell the serpent he looks well,  
But you cannot let him in;  
Go ahead.

Better days are dawning nigh;  
Go ahead;  
Making duty all your pride,  
You must prosper, live or die,  
For all heaven's on your side,  
Go ahead!

## THE DEFORMED FINGER.

Two plasterers, named Tom Muldoon and Edward Harris, upon entering the rooms where they were employed in an unfinished building, on upper Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on the morning of May 14, 1843, were horrified at finding upon the floor the corpse of Griffith Jones, their employer. He had evidently been murdered, and seemed to have been dead several hours, the body when found being quite cold. A little to the left of the thorax was a ghastly wound, and from the quantity of blood upon the walls and floor, it appeared as if a long, keen knife had passed down behind the man's collar bone, literally cleaving his heart in twain, and permitting the life current to pour forth in a torrent that must have brought instant death.

Neighbors were quickly summoned, officers were called in, a coroner sent for, and a strict investigation of the horrible crime was entered upon with an energy which in these days would be simply astonishing if displayed by public officials. Little result was attained by these labors, however. Griffith Jones had been rather a reticent, self-contained man, and the clues upon which to base a theory for his mysterious taking off were very few. That which was learned was in substance as follows:

Griffith Jones had resided in Pittsburgh and its vicinity for a number of years. He was a widower, and some of those who had known him longest remembered his wife, a pale, little woman—Welsh, like himself—who died within a few months after her advent in the smoky city. His business had been mainly that of a coal dealer, shipping barge or flat-boat loads of the black diamond down the Ohio. Sometimes, however, he speculated in real estate. Some eight or nine months before his murder he had been introduced to a young woman named Julia Williams, and after a brief courtship proposed to marry her, and was accepted. The house in which he was killed he had been erecting for his own residence, and it was being built under his personal supervision. Each day he used to visit it two or three times to see how the workmen were getting along, but on the day which must have been his last in life, he had only been there once while the plasterers were at work, and that once was early in the forenoon. A lantern had been found near the body, and it was conjectured that, having been kept away by business until after dark he had gone to inspect the day's work, after the men had departed, and in so doing had met his fate. But none of the neighbors had heard any alarm during the night, and the padlock upon the temporary street door was locked upon the outside. There were no fresh foot-prints under the windows in the mud about the building. Clearly the assassin must have either been secreted in the house prior to Jones' coming, or must have entered with him, and been cool enough to have gone out the front way, locking up the body of his victim as he left. The plasterers swore positively that no one could have been left in the house when they locked up the front door with their key.

Under the circumstances the theory at first entertained of the assassination being the work of some desperate thief for mere purposes of robbery was necessarily abandoned. True, no money was found in his pockets, but his valuable watch and chain had not been taken, and he might have had no money with him. But could have had stimulated the dreadful crime? Had he any enemy so vindictive as to be guilty of the horrible deed?

Suspicion now pointed at two persons. The first of these was John Matthews, a discarded suitor of Miss Williams, who was known to have been very jealous of Jones. He, however, readily proved an alibi. The night of the murder and the day preceding it he had been with some relatives, fourteen miles away, down in the Sewickly valley. The second person

suspected was George Robertson, a shiftless, drunken, dissolute fellow who had been the brother of Jones' wife. Robertson had made use of his plen of relationship to obtain money from Jones on numerous occasions, as was well known, and it was surmised that he might have hunted him up on the fatal evening, with such an end in view, and being refused, have murdered and robbed him. That he had not taken the watch was attributed to his fear lest it might lead to his detection. But the strictest inquiry failed to bring to light any trace of George Robertson, beyond the fact that two months before he had started on a flat-boat, laden with coal, for Louisville. Since then he had not even been heard of at Pittsburgh. Reluctantly the theorists were compelled to give up the promising prospect of fixing the murder where there was so fine a basis of predisposition of character for it as this fellow was supposed to possess.

At length conjecture was generally abandoned, and the dead man having been buried, his will found and the bulk of his property turned over to Julia Williams according to the provisions of that document, the case ceased to be much talked about. Even before the fair Julia's suddenly acquired wealth had attracted three new suitors to her side—and that was before the sodding on Jones' grave got a good start—almost everybody ceased to worry over the mystery of the murder.

There was one, however, who did not give it up so. This persistent person was a young man named Walter McGrew, of Scotch descent, clerk in a big hardware store in "the Diamond." Detectives were unknown in Pittsburgh in those days, but McGrew was, by nature, an amateur one of no mean ability. At first simple curiosity and a desire to unravel the mystery caused him to take a lively interest in the matter, and he studied up the points in the case with a keenness of observation and analytical care which would have done credit to a veteran in such service. His interest was, however, increased tenfold when the authorities offered a reward of one thousand dollars—a very large sum in those days—for the discovery of the murderer. That amount of money would enable him to marry the girl he loved and to start in business for himself, so the canny Scot bent all his energies to its acquisition. Seeking through the rooms where the murdered dead had been done, for traces of his perpetrators, he discovered in a narrow passage-way between the apartment in which the body had been found and another some ten feet distant, an indentation in the soft plaster upon the wall, which although unobserved by any one else, was full of suggestion to him. This indentation was at one end deep, almost an inch in width, and rounded as if made by some cylindrical body. From this point it tapered down rapidly and ended in a narrow blunt point, considerably less depressed than at the other end. The mark thus made was not straight but curved—or rather had one obtuse angle with the concave side uppermost, near its middle. Upon still closer investigation he found that one of the hairs mixed in the plaster had been torn out, leaving a thin ragged line extending about an inch from the smaller end of the indentation. The height at which this mark appeared in the wall would have been almost upon the level of the chin of a person of medium height, and was on what would have been the left side of a person going from the scene of the murder.

McGrew at once concluded that the assassin, after perpetrating his crime, had gone through this passage in the dark, groping his way, with his hand extended before his face, as would be a natural action for a person upon strange premises and deprived of light, Jones' lantern having no doubt been instantly extinguished when he fell. The impression then, as he read it, was that of a deformed little finger of a left hand, and he set himself to work to find such a member.

During a whole month he scrutinized closely every left hand that came within range of his vision, but without avail, and was almost upon the point of giving up his pursuit in despair, when chance threw within his way that which he had sought. Sauntering through the Alleghany market one morning, still mechanically watching all the left hands exposed he noticed a veiled woman, poorly dressed making some small purchases at a butcher's stall, and his heart gave a great leap when he saw that the second joint of her little finger was swollen to two or three times its natural size, while beyond that point to the extremity, it tapered with disproportionate rapidity. He was rather disappointed to find that it was a woman who was so marked, as he had accustomed himself to thinking of the assassin as a man; but that did not prevent his pursuing the clue thus offered. From the butcher's stall to her home he unobtrusively followed the woman, and saw her enter a small isolated cottage in a poor section of the town. Entering a little grocery near by, upon a pretense search for a Mr. Travers, he easily drew the shop-keeper into a conversation about his neighbors, and so, without affording the slightest suspicion of his errand, found out that the woman

whom he had seen was a Mrs. Harper, a widow with two children, who had lived in the cottage for several years. Both her children had been born there. She did not own the cottage. It belonged to some gentleman in Pittsburgh, who came monthly for his rent, and sometimes called upon the widow when the rent was not due, but who he was the shop-keeper did not know.

Had the shop-keeper seen him; Yes, but could not describe him "to save his life," further than that he was "a bigish sort of man with short red hair,"—characteristics common to Jones and an hundred other men.

It must not be supposed that McGrew wormed all this out at once. He was too cautious for that. But in the back part of the little grocery he found that some very good liquor was kept, and, apparently on this account only, he called several times upon the shop-keeper, and became quite familiar with him. One day Mrs. Harper came to buy some candies when he was present, and he managed to get into a little conversation with her. Twice afterward he met her accidentally, and having won his way by presents of some peppermint candy to her children, got upon easy-chattering terms with her. He noticed that she looked haggard, anxious, often pre-occupied, but could find nothing to warrant his looking upon her as the assassin of whom he was in pursuit. Poverty alone would have given her those signs of mental trouble. Still he suspected her.

When he entered the shop one evening, after he had known her fully a fortnight, he found her in a little contention with the shop-keeper about the value of a one dollar bill which she had offered in payment for some small articles. The grocery man averred that it was the issue of a broken western bank, which she denied, and the matter was referred to him. He took the bill, casually remarking that there was at that time a great deal of worthless paper money about, and looked at it. Upon its back he noticed written in ink the letters and numerals "B. H. May 13, G. J.—M. K." He hesitated but a moment and then, acting upon some impulse for which he could not definitely account to himself, said: "I think it is all right. Anyway, I'm sure enough to give you the silver for it." Mrs. Harper thanked him heartily, and took the silver which he offered her. The grocery man made change for her and the bill in his pocket.

When he got home that night he studied over the bill and its inscription, wondering more and more why he had bought for a dollar something which he knew to be utterly worthless. The next day, albeit with very vague hopes of learning anything of use to him, he went to the lawyer who had done all Jones' legal business down to the making of his will, and who was perfectly familiar with his handwriting. That gentleman at once recognized the writing as that of the deceased Griffith Jones. The initials "G. J." put it beyond a doubt, that being made in a very peculiar manner.

What did the other initials mean, however? For the first two, the lawyer had nothing to say. The last two, however, he suggested were those of a saloon keeper, who was one of Jones' best friends. Mark Kennedy was his name. Upon him McGrew now called, with the one-dollar bill, which was fast gaining importance in his eyes. Kennedy, upon being shown the note, said:

"Oh I remember all about that—Jones came in here for a drink, after visiting his new house—just the morning of the day he was killed. He was going over to Temperanceville then, he said. That bill he offered me when he was going to pay for his drink, and I told him it wasn't good. I'd got word only the day before that the bank was busted. Yes, I'm sure that's it—Oskolono Bank, of Missouri. No doubt about it. He went right over there to my desk and indorsed that upon it, saying he had got it from Bob Harlow, and would make him take it back."

Bob Harlow, upon being seen, admitted that he believed he might have given the bill to Jones; in fact, thought he did, a couple of days before the murder, and had not afterward seen him alive.

That evening Mrs. Harper was arrested and lodged in jail upon suspicion of being either principal or accessory in the murder of Griffith Jones. When charged with the crime, she scorned to deny it.

"Yes," she said, "I killed him, and he deserved it. I did not avow it for the sake of my children—his children—but it is not worth lying about. I did kill him, and I will tell you why. Seven years ago he persuaded me to live with him. I was a widow, poor and friendless. I sold myself to him because he swore to provide comfortably for me as long as I lived. I had two children by him, and got to love him so dearly as he was. I begged him on my knees to marry me for the sake of our children, and he refused. He never loved either them or me. For three years he had barely given me money enough to keep me alive. He gave me the hotel where I lived, and used to come to see me not more than once a month, usually. I went out washing all day and sewed at night as long as I could sit up, to feed

and clothe my babies. Exposure brought on rheumatism. See how my hands are swollen out of shape; all my joints are so. He did not care. He wished I would die. I heard he was going to marry another woman—that he was building a fine house for her. Then I became desperate; I dogged his steps one night to his new house. He took me inside to prevent a scandal, through our voices being heard if we talked outside. On my knees I begged him to at least make some provision for our children. I believe I threatened to expose him and prevent his marriage if he did not. He refused, and struck me. Then—well, I had the butcher-knife with me. I did not intend to kill him when I took it along—I only wanted to protect myself; but when he struck me, and called me the name he did, and cursed the 'bastards'—our babies—then I struck him back. I only struck once. I took the money in his pockets, for we were hungry, and I had a right to it. He was dead. Yes, I killed him, and I am not sorry for it. Now do what you please with me.

Upon her trial she refused to plead "not guilty," but her sad story, which was proven to be true, awakened popular sympathy so far in her behalf that the court refused to accept her plea of "guilt" to the charge of murder in the first degree, and she was only indicted for murder in the second degree. Upon this she was necessarily convicted. The evidence against her, even outside of her own confession was terribly strong, and she was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The prison regulation of Pennsylvania then, and indeed until very late years, were merciless in their rigor. A prisoner condemned for life was as practically dead to the world as if life were really extinct. Solitude, silence, mental agony, dread suspense, hopeless ignorance of the fates of loved ones, often insanity and short lives of utter wretchedness, were what prisoners were condemned to; and such the rigorous law prescribed as the expiation for Mrs. Harper's crime. But, before she went to prison she was permitted to know that both her children had been adopted by kind people, who would rear and educate them as their own, and with this knowledge she entered even cheerfully the gates of her living tomb. How long she endured her separation from her loved ones is a secret only in the keeping of the prison register.

## Rules for Servants in the Olden Time.

What would servants in the present day say to such a code of rules and regulations as was adopted 300 years ago in the household of Sir J. Harrington, the translator of Ariosto? A servant absent from prayers to be fined 2d.; for uttering an oath, 1d.; and the same sum for leaving a door open; a fine of 2d., from Lady day to Michaelmas, for all who are in bed after seven, or out after nine; a fine of 1d. for any beds unmade, fires unlit, or candle-box uncleaned after eight; a fine of 4d. for any man detected teaching the children obscene words; for anyone breaking any of the butler's glass, 12d.; a fine of 2d. for anyone who has not laid the table for dinner by half-past ten, or the supper by six; a fine of 4d. for any one absent a day without leave; for any man striking another a fine of 1d.; for any follower visiting the cook, 1d.; a fine of 1d. for any man appearing in a foul shirt, broken hose, untied shoes, or torn doublet; a fine of 1d. if the hall be not cleansed by eight in winter, and seven in summer; the porter to be fined 1d. if the court gate be not shut during meals. All these fines were deducted by the steward at the quarterly payment of the men's wages.—*English Paper.*

## Scotch Girls.

We question if a more beautiful sight can be seen in this wide world than the fashionable promenade of Prince's street, Edinburgh, Scotland, any sunny day about four o'clock. Let the spectator take his eyes from the picturesque glories of that exquisite landscape and fix them upon the more beautiful of Nature's works which pass him by. The writer promenaded on one occasion during the past summer with an American gentleman of considerable taste, and said he, "What I admire about your Scotch ladies is their healthy look and educated faces." He had struck the right note. In the high-bred air which he remarked he saw perfect health without vulgarity; ease of manner with unapproachable dignity; elegance of costume with common sense. Scotch girls are educated for use, not for show; to live a life of usefulness to others and themselves. What they know they have learned solidly. If they play the piano, which they generally can, they do not offend the musical sense by sitting down, like a mark of interrogation, and thumping the soul out of a showy piece of music, like an eccentric sky-rocket in a shower of whirlings. The Scotch girl may not enter on the confines of marvelous execution, but what she plays is generally executed with feeling, trained accent and proper time. The same rule holds good in every branch of education.

## Castor Oil.

She had had her mind made up for two or three days that the boy needed some castor oil, but she knew that she must approach him gently. She placed the bottle where he could see it, and when he turned up his nose, she said: "It's just like honey, my darling."

He seemed to doubt her word, and she continued: "If you'll take some I'll let you go to the circus."

"How much?" he cautiously inquired.

"Oh, only a spoonful, just one spoonful," she replied as she uncorked the bottle.

"And you'll give me some sugar, besides," he asked.

"Of course I will—a big lump."

He waited until she began pouring from the bottle, and then asked:

"And you'll give me ten cents, too?"

"Yes, of course."

"And you'll buy me a shoofly kite?" he went on, seeing his advantage.

"I guess so."

"No kite—no ile," he said as he drew back.

"And a velocipede?"

"I'll think of it."

"You can't think no castor oil down me!" he exclaimed, looking around for his hat.

"Here—I will, or I'll tease father to, and I know he will. Come, now, swallow it down."

"And you'll buy me a goat?"

"Yes. Now take it right down."

"And a coach dog?"

"I can't promise that."

"All right—no dog—no ile?"

"Well, I'll ask your father."

"And you'll buy me a pony?"

"Oh, I couldn't do that. Now be a good boy and swallow it down."

"Oh, yes, I'll swallow that stuff, I will!" he said as he clapped on his hat.

"You may fool some other boy with a circus ticket and a lump of brown sugar, but it'll take a hundred dollar pony to trot that castor ile down my throat!"

And he went out to see if his neighbor's cat had been caught in the dead-fall he set for her.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Twenty Impolite Things.

1. Loud and boisterous laughing.
2. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
3. Talking when others are reading.
4. Spitting about the house, smoking or chewing.
5. Cutting finger nails in company.
6. Leaving church before worship is closed.
7. Whispering or laughing in the house of God.
8. Gazing rudely at strangers.
9. Leaving a stranger without a seat.
10. A want of respect and reverence for seniors.
11. Correcting persons older than yourself, especially parents.
12. Receiving a present without an expression of gratitude.
13. Making yourself the hero of your own story.
14. Laughing at the mistakes of others.
15. Joking others in company.
16. Commencing talking before others have finished speaking.
17. Answering questions that have been put to others.
18. Commencing to eat as soon as you get to the table; and
19. Not listening to what one is saying in company.

**RATTLESLAKE HUNTERS.**—The Reading (Pa.) Eagle gives an account of some rattlesnake hunters who search for these reptiles in the Blue Mountains. The hunters go in pairs always; so that if one is bitten the other can come to his relief. Their boots are very heavy and thick, and the soles are covered with rubber, so that they can move noiselessly and with safety across slippery and rocky places. At noon is the best time to catch snakes, for then is the time that they stretch themselves across the rocks to sun themselves. A rattlesnake very rarely closes its eyes, and its power of scenting is very great. It moves very slowly, and bites only when provoked. The men carry iron hooks with a prong at the end. Others have an iron with a curve at the end of it, which they press down over the snake's head on the rock. They then take a pair of wooden pinners, nip the reptile in the jaws, holding them very tightly, and thus raise them and put them into a box with a wire screen over the top of it. That is the way the snakes are captured alive.

**A Mount-Bethel township farmer** open up an old hornet's nest, just to examine the inside arrangement. He says he thinks he will be able to see his barn in about two weeks.

## Violets.

Violets are the sweetest flower in Flora's garden, and are almost universally admired. There are three varieties now cultivated, viz. the Neapolitan, the Russian, and the *b. odorata*. The Neapolitan violets are far more tender than all other species, and cannot be brought to perfection without the aid of artificial heat or some protection to preserve them from frosts. In a cold frame or under hand-glasses they can be kept in bloom from November to May. During summer they will take care of themselves, with but little attention from the gardener; but as soon as the cold nights approach, the glasses should be put over them; and during severe cold they must be protected by matting and the frames banked up by stable litter.

For window gardening these violets are not a success, unless the plants are purchased when in full bloom, and kept in a cool temperature. As pot-plants they require shifting into larger pots, as their roots spread, and should be liberally supplied with water while in bloom. In beds, to maintain a good succession, a new bed should be planted as soon as the plants cease to flower; but if this can not be easily done, let the old plants remain, and cut away all the suckers they have made, and give the bed a top-dressing of rich loam and well-decayed manure half-and-half. All through the summer the suckers should be cut away, and the plants will need water occasionally, if the season is dry. By this method very strong plants can be had for winter flowering, and only one sash and frame be required.

The Russian violets are much more hardy than the Neapolitan, but to blossom freely they need a rich soil, with plenty of water when in bloom; it must, however, be well drained, so that the water will not settle at their roots, as this will cause them to decay. Fresh beds made every year from the offsets will produce the greatest profusion of flowers, and the old beds can be renovated with a top-dressing after their flowering ceases. The suckers can be planted when the old beds are in full bud, but all suckers produced the first year should be removed, so that the plants can form compact crowns, which will produce flowers in great plenty.

The *Czar violet* is the most popular variety that is cultivated, but its flowers are not so good as those of the *Russian*, and its fragrance is always appreciated. It has, however, a tendency to run to leaf rather than to bud, and, therefore, should not have too rich a soil. A sandy loam seems best adapted to its wants.

These violets can be cultivated like mignonette, so as to form a miniature tree. Take a strong, well-rooted sucker with a long stem, and plant it in a pot of light, rich mold, with the stem tied up to a slender support. Put the pot where it can have bottom heat, and as soon as it seems to be growing well, nip off the side branches with the exception of two small shoots. Continue to do this, keeping only the middle and side shoots, and as the three-inch pot (which should be used at first) becomes filled with roots, shift it to the next size, and continue doing this as often as the roots touch the sides of the pot. Fresh soil and a supply of weak manure-water must be given to promote its growth, and every flower bud picked off as soon as it is seen.

In about three years this course of treatment will have produced a stem at least half an inch in diameter, and a bell-shaped head, which may now be allowed to bud and bloom, and it will prove a charming basket plant, or an ornament for the window, garden or greenhouse. The sweetest-scented flowers are not always the most brilliant colored, for nature rarely bestows upon one plant so great perfection, although the rose may claim this distinction; but violets possess the pleasing tints dark blue or purple, pure white and pale blue, while the shape of the flowers is always lovely. No one who has a garden should be without a bed of them.

**A SCENE FROM LIFE.**—A young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink. "No," said the landlord, "you have had delirium tremens once, and I cannot sell you any more." He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited upon them very politely. The other had stood by silent and sullen, and when they had finished he walked up to the landlord and thus addressed him: "Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men are now—I was a man with fair prospects. Now, at the age of twenty-eight, I am a wreck, body and mind. You led me to drink. In this room I formed the habit that has been my ruin. Now, sell me a few glasses more, and your work will be done! I shall soon be out of the way; there is no hope for me. But they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. Sell it to me and let me die, and the devil will be rid of me; but for heaven's sake sell no more to them." The landlord listened, pale and trembling. Setting down his decanter he exclaimed, "God helping me, this is the last drop I will ever sell to any one!" And he kept his word.

## Mr. Choate and the Ambitious Boy.

A great many boys mistake their calling, but all such are not fortunate enough to find it out in as good season as this one did. It is said that Rufus Choate, the great lawyer, was once in New Hampshire making a plea, when a boy, the son of a farmer, resolved to leave the plow and become a lawyer like Rufus Choate. He according went to Boston, called on Mr. Choate, and said to him: "I heard your plea up in our town, and I have a desire to become a lawyer like you. Will you teach me how?"

"As well as I can," said the great lawyer. "Come in and sit down."

Taking down a copy of Blackstone, he said: "Read this until I come back, and I will see how you get on."

The poor boy began. An hour passed. His back ached, his head and legs ached. He knew not how to study. Every moment became a torture. He wanted air. Another hour passed, and Mr. Choate came and asked: "How do you get on?"

"Get on? Why, do you have to read such stuff as this?"

"Yes."

"How much of it?"

"All there is on these shelves, and more," looking about the great library.

"How long will it take?"

"Well, it has taken me more than twenty-five years."

"How much do you get?"

"My board and clothes."

"Is that all?"

"Well, that is about all I have gained as yet."

"Then," said the boy, "I will go back to the plowing. The work is not near as hard, and it pays better."

## Irish Idiosyncracies.

All interference with the dead by careless and indifferent hands is held in horror by the Irish. For this reason most of them have a great objection to hospitals, infirmaries, and workhouses. Dire necessity indeed alone drives the poor into these last-named refuges, the inmates of which sometime use establishments as hotels, sheltering them in wet and stormy weather, and coming out during fine seasons to beg about the country. Sick persons often prefer to endure their sufferings at home, without alleviation, and their relations like to keep them near, rather than run the risk of giving the doctors and surgeons opportunities of holding post-mortem examinations where death results. When sudden deaths occur, necessitating inquiry into their cause, the "crownor," when he "goes away on an insect," is regarded with anything but esteem or respect. The peasants sometimes try to cheat him by hurrying on the wake and funeral, and then grumble greatly at finding that this avails them nothing, for of course he causes the coffin to be exhumed; thus giving the relatives "the trouble, entirely, of planting the corp over again," as a man lamented angrily of late. Their "planting of the corp" is almost always effected without the aid of any "Sogarth" or priest. If two melancholy professions are so unlucky as to reach their destination at one and the same moment, a quarrel is likely to be the result, for each party becomes immediately intent upon being the first to enter the coffin under their charge. The reason of this is that, according to popular superstition, the soul of the "corp" planted last will be obliged, for a long time, to employ itself in drawing water in Purgatory for the benefit of its more fortunate neighbor who was buried first. Another fertile source of dispute at funerals is the difficulty there is about opening one grave in the overcrowded churchyards without infringing upon the rights of another. There is nothing that an Irishman is inclined to guard more jealously than his last home.—*Arygoey.*

## Hardly Fair.

"Father," asked a Vicksburg boy at the dinner table the other day, "are you a big man?"

"Well, I dunno," musingly answered the parent. "Why?"

"Cause I heard some men talking over at the hotel, and they said you were one of the biggest men in town."

"Well, I suppose I do stand pretty high," replied the parent, looking pleased and consequential.

There was half a minute of silence, and then the boy added:

"They said it was a wonder how you carried your feet around!"

The boy can't understand yet why he should have received a box on the ear which made his head roar for two long hours.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

**A Frenchman**, noted for his conceit and for a certain amount of success with the fair sex than for the cleanliness of his linen, was passing the other day before a beautiful and witty woman, when he delivered himself of this rather arrogant sentiment: "Women, I change them as I do my shirts." "Ah," said the fair one, looking attentively at the collar of his shirt, "I should never have believed you so constant."

**When a man goes to a quilting party** about tea time, and sits down on a ball of ticking with a long darning needle in it, he will think of more things connected with darning in a minute than he can mention in two hours.

**A Scotch minister**, who was famed for his dryness in the pulpit, called on one of his aged hearers, and as usual partook of a cup of tea. He remarked to the guild wife that her teapot ran very slowly. "Deed, ay," quoth the guild wife, "it's like yerself; it has an unid wife delivery."

The rage for fancy clocked, embroidered and striped hosiery increases every day.



# DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL.

Devoted to the interests of the Deaf-Mutes  
of the State of New York.

HENRY C. RIDGE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN LEWIS KELLY, Associate Editor.  
HENRY WINTER SYLVE, Foreign Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES JOURNAL is issued every  
Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes  
published; it contains the latest news and cor-  
respondence; it is a valuable contribution to the  
cause.

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## A Plain Statement of Facts.

The last Legislature of this State saw fit to reduce the appropriation of the JOURNAL, to the insignificant sum of two hundred dollars, to take effect on the first of October, 1875. After that date, therefore, our free list must be reduced to one hundred. We consider ourselves very fortunate in having had such a generous support from the Legislature in our efforts to establish the JOURNAL as an interesting and useful paper. We trust it has commended itself to the favor of all who have received it. We must now have their cordial support and co-operation in order to insure its continuance.

Quite a number of paying subscribers was received at the Watertown Convention. We desire additional subscriptions at once, not only from deaf-mutes, but from their hearing and speaking friends.

We hope that all the readers of the JOURNAL will take into serious consideration the crisis through which it is passing and ask themselves what they can individually do for its benefit. Surely all on the free list, who can afford to do so, will immediately become paying subscribers. Surely all who receive the JOURNAL whether they pay for it or not, will at once get some new subscribers among their friends and send the names and addresses to us. We allow all the commission of twenty-five cents from every subscription of \$1.50 a year in advance, which they procure. Some perhaps may be able to obtain business advertisements for us. A column or two of these would be of great assistance. From all the information we can gather, it really seems as if the discouragement alluded to in the beginning of this article, will providentially prove to be the means of enlarging the usefulness of the JOURNAL. We shall do all in our power to ensure such a desirable result.

## The New York Institution.

The report of this institution is just out. It is late this year, and in several things is hardly up to the average of previous reports. The dates have, for years past, been made to conform to those of the fiscal year of the State, so that the document now issued covers the period from October 1st, 1873, to Oct. 1st, '74, during which there were 584 pupils under instruction.

Of finances, the Treasurer's recapitulation shows:

Receipts, from all sources, \$219,504.74  
Expenditures, 219,104.12

Leaving balance in the  
institution's favor of \$400.62

At the close of the fiscal year of 1873, the excess of expenditures over receipts was \$13,355.71. To meet this, reduce the bond of the Mutual Life Insurance Company by \$10,000, and still leave the comparatively handsome credit balance of \$400, will strike the general reader as a feat of economy at once marvellous and encouraging. All of which would be very true, were these happy figures the result of wise management of the income proper of the institution. But an analysis of the figures reveals:

Receipts, (income proper) \$158,835.24  
Expenditures, (current), 175,130.12

Deficiency, 16,244.88

However, an award of \$60,119.50 by the city of New York for the right of way of a public drive through the institution grounds, with a bequest of \$500 from a benevolent gentleman, less \$33,974 assessment for the benefit of the public drive, places it in the power of the Treasurer to furnish his handsome balance sheet as above given. We notice that the institution has some \$80,000 in bonds and mortgages maturing in May.

1875, so that everything ought to be right financially for some time to come.

The report of Superintendent Porter, we commend for its brevity. It is his historical record of the administrative department for the year; it does not bore the reader with opinions of theories more or less impracticable, on the contrary it contains but one suggestion—that the Board provide accommodations for the little girls similar to those now used with gratifying results by the little boys. In regard to the eight hour change, Supt. Porter believes that "the system has proved entirely satisfactory." This conclusion is deducted from a month's trial.

The report of the principal, Dr. Peet, maintains its usual tone and characteristics. Much space is given to an argument on the utility of signs in deaf-mute instruction, and the conclusions drawn are generally those which few good teachers will care to dispute. This part of the report will doubtless be appreciated by those among whom it circulates as material for general reading. Tributes of respect are paid to the memory of deceased officers of the institution; especially prominent are the names of John R. Burnet, Mrs. Harriet Stoner and Oliver S. Strong.

Concerning the "new arrangement" that was inaugurated last fall, the principal thinks it "seems to have fulfilled expectations." Rather non-committal to be sure, yet still a leaning in its favor.

The arrangement gives each teacher forty pupils, one class of twenty to be taught in the morning, and another of twenty in the afternoon, with weekly rotation of hours between them. We believe that there can be no good teaching in a school of deaf-mutes where the proportion of the pupils to teachers is as forty to one. True, as Dr. Peet remarks, it compels "concentration of thought and effort upon the work of the institution on the part of the teachers," but being distributed over twice as large a field as formerly, its value cannot be much over one-half.

"The removal of the temptation from new teachers to make the institution a mere stepping stone to other professions," is the third direct advantage anticipated from the arrangement. There cannot be a doubt but that the teachers are effectually delivered from this temptation. But pray how did it happen to spring up? Down to some eight years ago, and for many years previous the arrangement of school hours was, in number five, and in distribution from nine to thirty minutes past twelve, from two to forty minutes past three. Upon the change to one continuous session of five hours, from eight to one o'clock, the remainder of the day, except when engaged in duties of supervision, was the teacher's leisure and it is not surprising that several of ambition and ability choose to utilize this time in perfecting themselves in other professions. A change back to old customs would have been quite as good a remedy for the temptation.

There is one advantage in this arrangement which we heartily concede. We refer to the increased compensation of the teachers. The faithful instructor of the deaf is a hard-working person. There is no other profession that so taxes and drains the energies. To be successful he must have large and varied experience, and this can be obtained only by continual observation and practice in and out of school. Very rarely can he be a mere machine operated by the will of another. He must have originality, energy, activity, patience. His "concentration" must be great, and hard upon, indeed, is the arrangement that widens his field of operations. The force of all his attributes lessens in proportion to the number it must penetrate. So while we cannot hope much for their shadows, may their salaries never grow less.

The fourth direct advantage of the new arrangement, we quote as it appears in the report:

"4th. The smoothness and equableness arising from a reduced corps of efficient and harmonious workers."

The intelligent and observing reader will draw his own conclusions.

## Shameful Abandonment of a Deaf-Mute Girl.

Sergt. Ferris, in command of the police force detailed at the Grand Central Depot, found a young girl wandering about the depot yesterday morning. She was apparently a stranger in the city, and on questioning her the sergeant discovered that she was deaf and dumb. By means of writing she made known to the officer that her name was Jennie Myers, that she was fourteen years of age, and an orphan. Her father was dead, and her mother had married a second time. Her step-father had not treated her well, and desiring to be rid of her, had sent her from her home in Prescott, Ontario, to this city in charge of a man named Joseph Chevent. This man accompanied her as far as Albany, where he left the train, abandoned the unfortunate girl to her fate, and the girl was sent to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, where she was kindly taken care of.—N. Y. Times, Sept. 10.

## The Itemizer.

The idea is to gather into this column items that relate to deaf-mutes personally, or to associations of deaf-mutes, or to institutions for the benefit of deaf-mutes. We hope our friends and readers will keep us supplied with items for this column; mark items so sent: *The Itemizer*.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE H. BRISTOL celebrated their wedding by a picnic in their extensive orchard, on September 7th. A large number of friends, both speaking and mute, were present. Speeches were made and many presents of all kinds showered upon the happy pair. Among the mutes at the gathering we are enabled to mention Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BROWNELL and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. DARROW, Mr. and Mrs. J. LEWIS HALL, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. KEE, Mr. D. RANDALL, and Mr. MARTIN CULLINAN, of Vermont. After the picnic the party paid a visit to the Washington County Fair, and had an elegant time there.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. CONVERSE, of Winchendon, Mass., are making a trip through New Hampshire, in a buggy, behind a stylish horse. Their friends whom they visit are glad to welcome them.

GEORGE KENT, of Amherst, N. H., has, during the past season, caught over eight hundred trout. He goes fishing in all weather only for the fun of the thing.

ALMON SMITH, of New Boston, N. H., has one thousand fruit trees on his extensive farm, and sells between two and three hundred barrels of apples in a favorable season. He expects only thirty barrels this fall.

THOMAS A. HEAD, of Hooksett, N. H., paid a very pleasant visit to Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of West Henniker, N. H., in company with Mr. ARCHIBALD ALLISON, of Concord, same State. Mr. HEAD took a fancy to Mr. BROWN's pigs, and engaged two which were to be taken home when old enough. He has a fine farm on the Merrimack, and his house and large barn can be seen on the trains when coming from Boston.

The State of New Hampshire has been visited by deaf-mutes soliciting contributions of money in favor of what they call Deaf-Mute Library Association and Mission, in Boston, Mass., but of late prominent and respectable mute residents of that State have taken measures to discourage such a practice by publicly cautioning the people through the press against giving money that goes out of the State, when it might be of more service locally. Boston can take care of itself, and New Hampshire, ditto.

## A Letter of Advice about the Constitution and By-Laws of an Association.

BY HENRY WINTER SYLVE.

[Requests have frequently been made of me for advice about the Constitution and By-Laws of associations of various kinds. They have come so often, and from so many parts of the country—both from institutions and from outside—that I think it will be well to print in the JOURNAL a general answer to all such inquiries, in the form of a letter I wrote in reply to one some time ago. It was hastily written, and I have not had leisure to revise it carefully; but I believe it covers nearly all points of importance. I was not informed of the character of the association my correspondent proposed forming—whether religious, beneficial or literary; and therefore made no remarks especially adapted to any of these cases. General principles and general rules are all I sought to make clear. The following remarks are therefore applicable to almost any kind of association.

It is perhaps necessary to add, to avoid misunderstanding, that the principles and rules laid down and explained, are not intended for deaf-mute societies only. I send this letter to the JOURNAL only because some of my inquiring friends are deaf-mutes. And I will further say, in this connection, that I am very strongly opposed to forming associations of deaf-mutes alone, for any purpose which can be attained equally well by joining associations of hearing persons, or otherwise acting in concert with such persons. It is only when a good and sufficient object is in view, which cannot be attained otherwise, that I favor forming a society exclusively of deaf-mutes.

For example, it is unnecessary, and I will even say wrong, for deaf-mutes to get up a library and reading room for their sole use. When I hear of such an attempt, I conclude that what is really wanted is, a talking room—a place to loaf and gossip.

But deaf persons cannot in general get any good from attending lectures addressed to hearing persons; they cannot take part in debates with the latter; and though by the use of the Prayer-Book, or the Bible and the hymn-book, they can follow religious services, yet they can not join therein except in heart, and they lose all the good of the sermon. I think, therefore, that literary societies and religious services for the deaf are to be discouraged.

Care must be taken, however, to draw the line of class as lightly as possible—or rather, not to draw it except where it has been plainly pointed out in the providence of God. We are no aliens from the human race; we have our share and our place in the republic of letters—in the community of citizens—in the Church of Christ.

MY DEAR SIR.—The subject on which you wrote to me some time since is such a large one I cannot do it justice in the scanty time I am able to spare from pressing daily duties. But rather than keep you waiting, I will give you a brief outline of what my experience has shown to be the most essential points in the Constitution and By-Laws of an association.

First of all, the language must be perfectly clear and precise. No room must be left for conflicting interpretations.

These are a most fruitful source of discord, especially when there are members whose acquaintance with the written language is imperfect.

Second, the Constitution should contain none but provisions meant to be permanent. All rules which may depend on purely temporary circumstances, should be left to the By-Laws—for instance, the day and hour of meeting and the order of business. The Constitution should only say in general terms that "regular meetings shall be held once a week" (or "once a fortnight," or "once a month," as the case may be), "on such a day as may be ordered in the By-Laws."

A profound respect for the Constitution must be felt; such as to make the society consider long and carefully before introducing a change. It should therefore be clear of all little details which convenience may require to be varied.

The Constitution is usually arranged as follows:

PREAMBLE—Declaration of the purposes in the formation of the society.

Art. I. Name and Object.

Art. II. MEMBERS: (1.) Regular—how admitted—privileges—how to resign or be suspended or expelled; (2.) Honorary.

Art. III. OFFICERS: (1.) what of officers; (2.) election; (3.) resignation or removal and vacancies, how filled; (4.) duties of each.

Art. IV. MEETINGS AND COMMITTEES.

Art. V. FINANCES: (1.) admission fee (2.) dues or assessments; (3.) use of the funds.

Of the By-Laws, the most important are—

1. Time and place of meetings; and 2. Order of business.

Local circumstances, and the peculiar character of the society will indicate what others are needed.

I will now make a few remarks on some of the points above indicated.

The object may be expressed pretty fully in the preamble; more briefly in the Constitution itself. The name should be short and appropriate.

Regular members are usually proposed by some member and admitted by a majority vote. It depends on the character of the society, whether a Committee on Applications is necessary or not. In a purely literary society it would hardly be needed. The less machinery the better.

Regular members can be suspended or expelled by the same vote that is required for admission. If dues are charged it should be stated whether, and if so, under what circumstances, failure to pay dues causes suspension—or, better, call it "dropping from the rolls." In this case a formal report by the Treasurer to the society, of members in arrears should be required.

Honorary Members should be only such persons as cannot properly be expected to become regular members, and as have rendered some important service to the society, or to whom it is desired to pay a compliment. Remember that the honor will be diminished in proportion to it is freely given. They do not vote or hold office.

The officers should be a Pres., a Vice Pres., or more, a Sec., and a Treas. It is better to have "Corresponding"—for a small society. One does all the work and the other is in the way. If you have more than one Vice-President, distinguish them as 1st, 2d, etc. It depends on the probable amount of the funds, whether the treasurer should be required to give bonds. I will speak of this again when I come to the matter of finances. But in any case it should be stated he is to invest money only as directed by the society, or by the executive committee, and expend it only as similarly directed, in every instance requiring an order signed by the President, and it might be well to add, countersigned by the Secretary. Both Secretary and Treasurer must hand over all property of the society in their keeping, to their successors, on retiring from office.

For a small society the officers, as named above, will be sufficient to form the executive committee. In a large society it may be well to elect additional members, with some such title as Director. The Executive Committee (and all committees) should be of an odd number.

The Executive Committee should have power to order expenditures, but some limit should be put to the amount; all proposed expenditures beyond this, to be previously authorized by the society.

It must be plainly stated how vacancies in office are to be filled. For example, it may be said that the Vice-President, in order, are to take the President's place, and that the President shall appoint a temporary substitute for any other office, till the next meeting of the society, when an election shall be had.

I think this point is overlooked often than any other in preparing a constitution. The result is that when a vacancy occurs suddenly there is no knowing what to do—especially if it be in the Presidency. Some members may claim that the 1st Vice-President takes the vacant place, others may demand a new election for President, and a serious quarrel may follow, more particularly if the Vice-President is considered by any as not exactly qualified for the higher position.

The Executive Committee is the only standing committee absolutely necessary for a small society. There may, in a literary association, be committees on debates, on lectures, etc. In this case, the President and other officers are mainly responsible for the management of the whole body, one or other of them should be at the head of each of these committees.

In the Fanwood Literary Association we had a pretty large Executive Committee. The Principal of the Institution, who was ex-officio, was styled Counselor of the Association, Chairman of the Committee, the President being second to him. Besides these officers, and the Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and

Librarian, the committee included all ex-Presidents, and two or three others, called Directors, elected annually. We had several sub-committees, for example, on lectures, President and Secretary; on debates, President and Vice-President; on the Library, Librarian and Secretary, and so on.

With regard to finances I presume your chief source of income will be initiation fees, and weekly, monthly or annual dues. It would be well to provide that no part of the funds should be spent on social entertainments, (as I suppose that this will not be any part of your avowed objects.) Money enough for such purposes can be raised whenever wanted, by voluntary contributions, and it will be given far more readily than regular dues will be paid, according to my observation. Pleasure is a more potent motive for expenditure, as well as exertion, than duty, with most men.

If you desire to accumulate a permanent fund, it is very important to have it distinctly laid down that all investments—whether in bank or as loans, or in any other form—shall be on good security. And if it is likely the Treasurer will have considerable sums under his control, he should give bonds which will hold good in law. The experience of more than one deaf-mute society—sorry as I am to hear of it and to repeat it—points to the advantage of this. It will not hurt the feelings of an honest man, nor should it suggest any suspicions or cast any reflections upon him, to have this required of him, if it be clearly understood that it is a permanent rule, to apply to all who may ever hold the office of Treasurer, established after the example of all well conducted bodies having interests at risk, and as a measure of simple prudence. And if you are so unfortunate as to have an imprudent or dishonest man get into office, the precaution may prove useful. As to the form of the bonds good legal advice should be taken, as in all other matters in which it is possible you may have to do with the law of the land.

The amount to be charged as fees and dues, and the use of the funds, must depend on the character of the membership, and the purposes of the organization. These will also determine whether it be proper to allow any compensation for services to officers or agents. (The laws of the State of New York, as the Building Fund Committee of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes found, forbid trustees of a charitable body to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly for their services.) Necessary expenses, of course, will be audited and allowed.

There should be auditors appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts at stated times; and the duties of these officers should not be taken as limited to seeing that the amount the Treasurer exhibits, as on hand, correspond to the balance shown by his books; they should make sure that his accounts are correctly kept, and that his disbursements are attested by proper vouchers in the shape of orders and receipts bills.

You see I speak at considerable length of the care of the funds. They are the most fruitful source of trouble. Men will dispute a small item in the books of the society, and quarrel bitterly over a penny rather than over a principle.

The times and places of meetings, and the order of business, will depend on the nature and objects of your association, respecting which you tell me nothing. I will only observe that if you have considerable business to do regularly, and also desire to have literary or other exercises, it is best to have meetings for the purpose on different days, so that one will not crowd upon the time for the other.

For a literary society, the rule of that in Philadelphia is a very good one—to have a business meeting once a month, the meetings in the other weeks being devoted to literary exercises. At a business meeting the first thing after the formal opening, (which it would be well to have with prayer,) should be the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting. (The Secretary must keep up his records as promptly and fully as the Treasurer.) Reports of committees may then follow, and then other business in order.

However well-planned and excellent your rules may be, they will not avail, unless you establish the habit of implicit obedience to them and to the rulings of the chair. Discipline must be maintained! With such a spirit animating all the members you can confidently hope for success.

At Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire, the second sale of shorthorns from the Earl of Dunmore's stock took place the other day. Thirty-nine animals were sold, of which the lot fetching the highest figure went for 4,500 guineas. The total sums realized were—for females, 16,455 guineas, and 8,510 guineas for males.

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## Balloon Ascention at Sandy Creek.

RICHMOND STATION, September 17.—Prof. H. H. Cole made a fine ascention from the Sandy Creek Fair Grounds in his balloon Atlantic, at 5:25 this afternoon, and was soon out of sight, moving swiftly through rain and snow in a south-east direction. He anchored in a tree top, one and a half miles eastward from here, on the farm of John Cole, in a space cleared of timber in the woods. He landed safely at 5:45, leaving his anchor, anchor rope and part of his netting tree, and the balloon on the ground, slightly torn. He arrived here at 6:45, and soon after his friends arrived to convey him home.

Though the weather was very unfavorable for ballooning Mr. Cole boldly performed as advertised, to the satisfaction of all in attendance, interested in a perilous trip with a balloon.—Cor. Oswego Times.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The entire junior class of Hamilton College was suspended by the faculty on Saturday. The class had made an excursion to Trenton Falls the day before, without securing the permission of the faculty. So flagrant and boyish a breach of discipline certainly deserves this prompt and summary punishment.—Utica Herald.

## Minor Topics.

A call for five millions of bonds was made from the Treasury on Friday.

An oakraft, considered worth \$140,000, was broken and scattered in a gale on Lake Erie.

The English Parliament passed 96 public; 215 local, and 7 private acts during the last session.

Tennessee's new school law provides that for like services of male and female teachers like salaries shall be paid.

A French priest has refused two millions of francs bequeathed to him by his brother because the brother had led a wicked life.

The English language is more spoken than any other of the civilized tongues. Even in Paris there are few shops where English is not spoken.

The Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture says the farmers lose annually more than \$2,000,000 by the injudicious purchase and use of fertilizers.

The Alabama constitutional convention have adopted a provision for the State constitution that denies the right of a State to secede from the Federal Union.

The San Francisco mint coined during August nearly \$4,000,000 in double eagles, over \$3,000,000 in trade dollars, \$3,000,000 in half dollars, and nearly \$30,000 in dimes.

The Nevada and North Telegraph Company have completed their line to Boise city, Idaho Territory, which connects that out-of-the-way place to the busy centre of the world.

The taxable property of Georgia has more than doubled since the war. Cotton and woolen mills show an investment of \$3,602,000; iron foundries, \$735,190; and tonnage, \$6,000,000.

It is estimated the recent heavy rain started down the Mississippi river 20,000,000 feet of logs that could only have been floated by large forces of men and horses, had the dry weather continued.

The New York Central railroad arrived at Chicago eight minutes ahead of time. A portion of the distance between Elyria and Sandusky, Ohio, was made at the rate of seventy miles an hour.

The Imperial German railways, and those working in Germany under State direction, have been authorized by the Minister of Commerce to grant exhibitors proceeding to Philadelphia from Germany return tickets gratis.

There has been a vote taken recently in one of our Jewish synagogues in New York city, to have men and women sit together and to have women sing in the choir. This is a step toward conducting services after the manner of our own age.

The agitation of the dress-reform question among the school-girls of the country, has done some good. The graduates of the Minnesota State Normal School went so far, on their recent Commencement day, as to wear cheap print dresses. Therein they deserve much credit.

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Mr. John G. Whittier, it is said, finds the early morning hours the best time to compose poetry. He has also a habit of composing aloud. The latter fact so seriously interfered with the slumbers of a sailor, who occupied a room adjoining Mr. Whittier's at a hotel, that he applied for other quarters "out of the hearing of Whittier."

Emigration is diminishing from Scotland, as well as from England and Ireland. In the seven months ending the 21st ult., the number of emigrants who set sail from the ports on the Clyde was 12,250, as against 17,500 in the same period of 1874. The falling off is mainly in the Canadian and United States traffic, the sailing to New Zealand and Australia being very similar to those last year.

## The Law of the Rail.

Some one who has taken the trouble to post himself on the laws governing railroad passenger travel, says that extra charges for failure to buy tickets are universally sustained by the courts, but there must be a full opportunity to buy afforded by the ticket seller. Passengers must show tickets when asked for. As to the obligation of the road to furnish a seat to a passenger a decision says: "A passenger who exhibits his ticket need not surrender it until he has been furnished with a seat." A railroad is not liable for things stolen out of a passenger's seat, there being no previous delivery to the company's servants; for the same reason the company is not liable for baggage in the passenger's own care. Passengers who neglect to look after their own baggage on arrival at their destination cannot recover it if it is lost without fault of the carrier.

Baggage left in station houses for the passenger's convenience, after it has reached its destination, comes under a new class of rights and duties, the baggage master assuming the position of a "gratuitous bailee," who only becomes liable in cases of gross negligence. The obligation of the railroad as carrier ceases when it has delivered to its owner at the place of destination, or when he has had reasonable opportunity of receiving and removing it. It will interest sportsmen to know that they may recover for the value of dogs when they entrust them to baggage masters for hire, because of their exclusion from the passenger cars.

## The Midland Railroad.

In the United States Circuit Court at New York, on Thursday last, in the foreclosure suit of John G. Stephen and Adam S. Hewitt, receivers, against The New York and Oswego Midland railroad, Mr. Green of counsel for the receivers moved for an adjournment of final hearing until October 2, and also to extend the time for taking proof claims before the examiner, Commissioner Kenneth G. White. Mr. Green further moved the leased branches of that road be surrendered to the lessors, on the ground that these branches cannot be operated without considerable loss.

This motion was opposed by Col. Benjamin A. Willis, who claimed that the surrender of the leased branches of the road would cause great injury to A. D. Mathers, Collins and others who represent about \$1,000,000 of the bonds of the road.

The branches in question run between Utica, Clinton and Binghamton, and between Rome and Clinton. O. S. Williams argued in favor of Mr. Green's motion, and said that the branches should either be surrendered or properly operated by those to whom they are leased, because in their present condition they are a dead loss to their lessors.

Mr. Bangs, who represents the holders of about \$5,000,000 worth of the bonds of the New York and Oswego Midland Railroad, also supported Mr. Green's motion, on the ground that if the leased branches of the road were not surrendered to the lessors, the interests designed to be protected by the suit would be sacrificed.

Col. Willis replied that the surrender of the leased branches of the road would seriously jeopardize the rights of the first mortgage bondholders, and after considerable discussion, the matter was adjourned until Monday, for the purpose of taking testimony relative to the questions at issue.

## COLOSSE.

The anticipated S. S. picnic came off last Tuesday. Somewhere from 140 to 150 joined the party. About noon we were safely let down at Pulaski. Our royal band piped us some pleasant and well-timed music—a march to the "Island Grove." Very soon the ladies made ready the tables and announced dinner to the little folks. While they were feasting we tripped up town and procured four swings, and a jumping rope. Messrs. Seymour & Dickinson, hardware merchants, kindly lending us the ropes, and Messrs. Woods & Ingersoll, by the politeness of Mr. Albert H. Maltby, their superintendent of the Empire Building shop, furnished the seats to the swings. You may believe the children had fun. Some of the Pulaski little folks came in and joined in the recreations. The balls were flying, the swings were vibrating, and the rope was skipped pretty lively. We were persuaded that many of the older ones enjoyed much—especially the swinging. Toward night Mr. Foster, clergyman and minister of the Episcopal society, was called upon for an address. Elder J. W. Martin, of Sandy Creek, invoked the divine blessing, and then Mr. Foster gave us the address. Believing three quarters of a yard of talk was sufficient for one S. S. speech, he cut it off. Mr. N. B. Smith, attorney, was then called out and acquitted himself in a fine little speech—timely. We all said amen. Whereupon our Superintendent, C. V. Hartson, gathered up the fragments in a few touching and tender words. At intervals the band gave us some fine music. Now it was near time to go home. The band marched up town and treated the Pulaskians with some of their best pieces. To the praise of the Colosse band, some of the citizens who knew what they were saying remarked that the Colosse band excelled the Pulaski band. Well, there was no strife for rivalry; and we have only this to say: the boys did well. The entire picnic was an enjoyable occasion. All returned, safe to their homes, and the treasurer came out twenty cents ahead.

E. D. PHILLIPS,  
Colosse, N. Y., Sep. 20th, 1875.

The Volney Grangers have built a Grange Hall on the "Sixteenth corner," which they will dedicate on the 30th inst. It cost \$600. They followed old



Our Trip to Boston.

From our only Correspondent.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—We regretted very much our inability to attend the Convention at Watertown. Many a time have we started out thinking perchance we should land somewhere among the Knickerbockers, but just as sure we were to bring up at the Hub, and once there, it has ever been our happy luck, to remain through the allotted time of our vacation.

City air agrees with us country folks wonderfully well. Besides it is good, now and then, to turn from the works of Nature to the works of Art; to behold the marvellous achievements made by the industry, ingenuity and genius of man. Therefore it is that country people prefer to spend their vacation in the city. The crowds, stir, bustle, rattle and rush with its ever changing kaleidoscopic views have a bewildering and indescribable fascination upon the newly arrived provincial. Something akin to the exhilarating effects of champagne.

To begin at the beginning, accompanied by a friend blessed with hearing and every other good gift necessary in a *compagnon du voyage*, we boarded the steamer Kathadin at Belfast and soon found ourselves comfortably ensconced on deck enjoying the lovely scenery of Penobscot Bay. The day was perfect, the company, consisting of homeward bound tourists fat and brown from their Down East summering, seemed in the best of humor, with themselves and the world at large. Through our hearing companion, we gathered much of the passing conversation. A party of New Yorkers were particularly enthusiastic over the scenery, even going so far as to admit its superiority to that of the far-famed and much-vaunted Hudson. The lovely day ended in a no less lovely eve, and not until the rising mist drew a veil over the lovely views did we forsake the deck. At the witching hour of eve music came floating over the waters, and they tell us, you know, that music on the water has an added charm. Proceeding to the saloon we found a blind man giving a concert. Here then was an instance which proves Dr. Howe right in certain premises advanced. Through the gift of song and mastery of the piano forte this blind man, whose appearance indicated intelligence and culture, for a whole evening contributed to the enjoyment of a refined and appreciative audience. We would ask how in kind and degree a deaf-mute can thus mingle on terms of equality with the hearing imparting refined and intellectual entertainment? Upon our arrival in Boston we were met by the sad intelligence of Mr. Amos Smith's demise. In a subsequent call upon Mrs. Smith, we gathered the full particulars. Although much invalidated the past four months, no anxiety was apprehended till within two weeks of his death. At that time he became confined to the house. The disease had now assumed the form of consumption of the bowels. To the last his mind remained clear and strong. With his usual business-like habits, he arranged his affairs, and we understand left them in good order. Mrs. Smith and daughters will continue to live in the house secured to them, which, with the life insurance, leaves them a competence. Mr. Smith's funeral was attended by a large number of hearing people and several deaf-mutes. Many beautiful flowers were sent in by sympathizing friends and neighbors.

This call upon Mrs. Smith, with attendance upon morning service at chapel and a peep in at the Library Rooms constituted the extent of time spent among the Mutes. Matters among them seem to be in the most unsatisfactory state, and we felt impressed that some good and true man with a genuine philanthropic spirit might here find ample field for his exercise; to bring order out of chaos, unite the deaf-mutes in fraternal harmony with each other and render them capable of rightly enjoying the privileges which the liberality of a benevolent public has placed within their reach. Our stay in Boston this time was chiefly passed among old-time friends and connections who are pleasantly situated in the delightful suburbs of the city. Here in drives and visits to noted places we passed our time and every day was a holiday. Chestnut Hill Reservoir, Hummel's gardens and Mr. Alvin Adams' elegant estate each, in turn, afforded us delight, and for the nonce made us think a deaf person's lot by far preferable to that of the blind. But upon this latter subject we might say much and perhaps at some future time we may.—When you know we we passed four years at Dr. Norris' school and subsequently three at Hartford you will, we think, admit us competent to say something in the premises. A. E. A.

**Marriage of Deaf-Mutes in Toronto.** EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.—Mr. John Needham and Miss Annie McDermott, both deaf-mutes, were recently married at St. Patrick's church in this city. Mr. John Wood Jr., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Kate Needham, a sister of the groom, appeared respectively as groomsmen and bridesmaid. The happy couple received the congratulations of their numerous friends at their residence, 45 William St. This is the first marriage of two deaf-mutes in Canada we have had the honor to chronicle. The marriage was celebrated in the evening in a very enthusiastic manner at the residence of another deaf-mute married couple. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, when the guests were invited to partake of abundant hospitalities, and after a season of social intercourse all departed, well pleased with the evening's entertainment. We wish the newly married couple all joy and happiness, and hope ere long to be called upon again to chronicle a like event in Canada. Yours truly, JOHN WARD, JR., Toronto, Canada West.

The Central New York Institution.

The number of pupils in attendance at this date is thirty-five.

Your Mexican party consisting of Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Misses Elliot Clapp and Sattie Howard and Mr. C. O. Upham arrived on Monday and spent a delightful day, to themselves and to those whom they came to see.

Principal Johnson left for Albany this afternoon, with Dr. Gallaudet and the ladies. Important business may detain him for a day or two.

The prosperity of the Institution is something remarkable and a surprise to even its most sanguine friends.

C. S. M.  
Rome, N. Y., Sept. 14th, 1875.

Encouraging Words From Dr. Gallaudet.

MEXICO, N. Y., Sept. 11th, 1875.

MR. H. C. RIDER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR OF THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.—My Dear Sir:

I take a real pleasure in commending your paper not only to my deaf-mute friends generally throughout the country but also to others who are willing to encourage deaf-mutes in their desires for intellectual culture. I have watched your patient, persevering and self-sacrificing course for three years and feel that you have put forth every effort and improved every opportunity to make the JOURNAL a success. From its various departments, its readers obtain valuable information. They know what is being done for deaf-mutes in this and foreign lands. They have besides general summaries of the news of the day. The whole appearance of the paper is bright and cheering, and I am sure it has proved a weekly treasure to a large number of persons.

Trusting that your list of subscribers and contributors may steadily increase, I am yours sincerely,  
THOMAS GALLAUDET.

A Review of Mr. Dye's Speech.

WHAT THE DEAF AND DUMB OF INDIANA THINK OF THE LATE SCANDAL—THEY LOOK UPON MR. MACINTIRE AS THEIR TRUE FRIEND.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The speech of Mr. Dye, the attorney for the prosecution against Messrs. MacIntire and Valentine of the deaf and dumb institution, reminds one of a man who has been led by the deceitful light of a "Will-o'-the-wisp" into a deep morass, where he splashes and flounders in a vain search for solid ground, on which to set his feet. Insinuations and innuendoes form the bulk of his speech; not one fact is brought forward against the accused. He speaks in a tone of virtuous honor of the enormity of allowing a young lady pupil to call at the door of the gentlemanly librarian for a book with out being rebuked, cautioned and admonished by the matron. The moral atmosphere of the institution must have needed purification if such a course would have been thought necessary. The learned gentleman's mind must have wandered to the contemplation of what the institution would have been if it had been delivered up to the control of the medical aspirant for the superintendency and his associates; under such rule, we have no doubt, it would be the duty of the matron to rebuke, caution and admonish the girls every time they approached the quarters assigned to their masculine guides; precaution necessary in contaminated air are not needed in a pure atmosphere.

Mr. Dye also speaks in a tone of complaint that Mr. MacIntire selected the teachers and is therefore responsible for them. Let us see who those teachers were. Mr. W. H. DeMotte, who left the institution to become President of the Indiana Female College, and who is now Principal of the Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; Mr. P. Gillett, who left to become the Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Mr. C. W. Moore, who laid down his life for his country in our late war; Prof. Tingley, now a professor in the much-famed "Asbury University," these gentlemen, with others, as Mr. W. S. Marshall of the Missouri Institution, equally worthy, whose characters are unimpeachable and above suspicion, were Mr. MacIntire's associates in teaching the matron children of this State, during the period that Mr. Dye speaks of in terms of suspicion and with unworthy insinuations, and the present teachers are equally well known for their integrity. The ladies who have filled the important post of Matron have been equally distinguished for ability and fitness. Miss Lucy Jameson (sister of the president of the board) filled the position for many years, and she was a most faithful guardian, and untiring in her efforts to guide the girls aright; her successor, Mrs. L. Gillett, merits the same praise. The present matron, Miss Julia A. Taylor, is a worthy successor of these ladies, one who never falters in the path of duty; all this the writer has personal knowledge of.

The vindication of our friend, Mr. Valentine, and our beloved and honored Superintendent, Mr. MacIntire, is hailed by all the graduates and pupils of the institution, past and present, with the deepest joy and gratitude to God, who has not given up our beloved Alma Mater into the hands of its enemies. What would become of the deaf and dumb children of Indiana, if Mr. MacIntire were not as good and true a friend of the deaf and dumb as he really is and had he not defended them in the great scandal from the disgrace, that those moral lepers endeavored to throw upon them, for no other cause than a desire to become officers in the institution.

There is another judgment seat which they must appear, where all the gold of earth cannot avail to suborn

single witness. At God's righteous judgment seat, they shall yet answer for their crimes.

M. S. C. B.

Sept. 13th, 1875.

Pennsylvania Notes.

On Friday, the 3d inst., the deaf-mutes of this institution, fifteen in number, all girls were treated to a free excursion to the sea shore on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, with the inmates of the Southern Home for Destitute Children, and Industrial Home.

They were accompanied by Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. S. W. Lewis and lady manager of the Institution, numbering in all about two hundred.

Our matron, Miss G. A. Kishy, had charge of the deaf-mutes. On their arrival at Atlantic City, they were handsomely entertained by several residents of the place, to whom they felt very grateful.

The deaf-mutes desire to give their thanks to Mr. Zimmerman, Treasurer of the Atlantic & Camden R.R. Co., and the Mayor of Atlantic City for their kindness.

The deaf-mutes had never seen the sea before, and they were greatly surprised and delighted.

The children enjoyed themselves all day upon the beach, picking up shells, beautiful white stones, &c. It was not considered prudent for them to go in bathing. They returned about nine o'clock in the evening, without any accident.

NATURE AND ART.

Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia, Sept. 10, 1875.

How not to Address Postal Cards.

The Post-Office Department at Washington received a letter a few days ago from a firm in Chicago complaining that six cents additional postage had been charged them on a postal card sent to their address, on the face of which, in the lower left hand corner, were written the words, "Sept. 13, 1875." As many complaints of this character are received at the department the following reply to the above letter is furnished for the information of the public:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your letter of the 15 inst., I have to state that by a ruling of this department anything whatever except an address written or printed upon the side of a postal card intended for the address, renders such card unavailable, and the same cannot be legally forwarded unless prepaid at the letter rate—three cents. But if by inadvertence it reaches its destination without such prepayment, it is chargeable, with double the letter rates under the provisions of section 152, postal laws edition of 1873. In accordance with the said ruling the card submitted was rendered subject to letter postage by the writing of the date on the side designed for the address, and having been forwarded without the pre-payment of such postage it became liable to double letter rates—six cents. In collecting the above, however, the postmaster at Chicago should have deducted the one cent originally paid for the card.

Base Ball.

The Resolutes went to Oswego on Saturday last to play a picked nine of that place. The Resolutes were short of their regular pitcher and catcher; short stop Didier and first baseman Barker filled their places. The game was called at 3 p. m.

The Oswego boys are light batmen but fine catchers. Second baseman Matthews is dead sure catch. Huff kept first well, but he occasionally went off toward the Catholic church looking for a ball. Left fielder Andefinger well fielded balls in from the railroad bridge.

The Mexico boys did some creditable playing. Didier made some fine short stop catches. Webb made a good line catch. Tulley and Barker did some heavy batting, each making a home run. The crowd kept so close as to crowd the fielders out of their places, they having first to part the crowd before they could look for the ball. Roussau, the umpire, by a liberal use of a bat made room for the catchers. Rider also made one home run. The umpire gave his decisions promptly, being a fine player and understanding the rules of the game. The score stood when the game was called 27 to 33 in favor of the Oswego picked nine.

SCRIBE.

**RAILROAD ASSESSMENT.**—The Watertown Times says: Last year the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company found that it was paying taxes on over \$750,000 more than its capital stock, or on about \$1,000,000 more than the real value of its property. This excess was scattered among the towns between Rome and Ogdensburg. By interviews with four assessors in the towns between Watertown and Ogdensburg and Watertown and Cape Vincent, the company succeeded in getting reduction of assessments. This year the company directed its attention to the towns between Watertown and Rome, and as a result of negotiations, will bring suits against the towns of Sandy Creek, Richland and Albion of Oswego county, and Annsville of Oneida county. The company claims that the excess in Sandy Creek on full valuation is \$45,000; in Richland \$24,000; in Albion \$60,000; and in Annsville, \$100,000. Application was made for a common law certiorari for the purpose of having the assessments reviewed in the Supreme Court, and this was granted at the Herkimer special term on the 6th inst., by Judge Merwin. The writ is returnable before him at Utica, October 26.

—The cellars of Morris and Jarius Lamb, Scriba, were entered Saturday night, and a quantity of butter stolen.

PATRISH.

Since our last communication the earth has received some gentle showers. The Colosse Sunday School picnic was a grand success, and took place last Tuesday, at Island Grove, Pulaski. The children were in high glee, swinging, marching, laughing and talking, not to say anything about eating. Rev. Mr. Foster and Hon. N. B. Smith, of Pulaski, entertained the company in a few appropriate and timely remarks, which were fully appreciated by the assembly. Deacon Hartson, the Superintendent, and Elder Phillips said a lot of good things.

Parish has received another defeat, that of H. D. Nutting for School Commissioner, which seems rather hard. Prof. S. M. Coon, of Central Square, was nominated by the Republican caucus last Saturday for that office. Mr. Coon was nominated on the sixth ballot, and received 18 out of the 35 votes cast, Mr. Nutting receiving 16, and blank, one vote. In the good time coming when the rural districts will be recognized equal with the cities and large villages, Parish may get an office then. Our defeated friends take things very cool and they do not think they were defeated on account of incompetency, but they are more exposed to the pure airs of heaven and gentle breezes of God's green earth than the successful candidates, or in other words they are country bred.

It was a great pleasure to us to take hold of the hand of our old schoolmate, Rev. Lewis Kellogg, at our depot to-day. He was with S. H. Stone, Esq., of Mexico. Though Mr. Kellogg has changed in appearance since we were school-mates together, that noble heart of his still remains young and true. During our conversation, he remarked he had studied us out, and wanted to know if we were not "odd" occasionally.

Jesse Slawson has opened a store in a building recently purchased of Doolittle & Jenkins.

Allen Rulison, Esq., has completed his new and beautiful dwelling house. It is an ornament to the place, and more than this, we can say the means to build it were obtained honestly from the soil by hard work. Mr. Rulison is a farmer, and belongs to the true nobility of earth.

Parish, Sept. 20, 1875.

Sunday-School Picnic.

The rain of Tuesday morning, though it prevented the Sabbath-school at Upson's Corners, Palermo, from having their picnic in a grove, did not prevent their having a good time. About 12 o'clock the teachers and scholars assembled in front of the school-house, and sang, in a very creditable manner, several Sunday-school songs, while some of the ladies were arranging the tables in the aforementioned building. The fife and drum band also played several stirring pieces, and then, after marching around the yard two or three times, keeping step to the martial music, they went into the school-house with their parents and other friends, completely filling the building. After thinking to be addressing the scholars, at the request of the superintendent, stood around the table and partook of an excellent repast, to which, we need hardly say, they did full justice. We are glad to learn that the school is in a very flourishing condition. The number of scholars is about sixty. The superintendent, Mr. E. Thomas, is well fitted for his position, and we rejoice to know that his labors and the labors of his teachers are appreciated.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic County Convention was held at Empire Hall, in this village, yesterday (Tuesday).

Col. James Doyle was appointed chairman, and D. J. Van Auken, Jr., G. S. Piper, and E. H. Wadsworth, secretaries. The candidates nominated are as follows:

For Sheriff—E. S. Low.  
For Treasurer—L. A. Card.  
For District Attorney—Albertus Perry.

For Superintendent of Poor—Sterling Nowell.

For Justice of Sessions—Cornelius Edick.

For Special Surrogate—G. S. Piper.

For Special County Judge—John W. Shea.

The following were elected the County Committee: W. A. Poucher, D. J. Van Auken, Jr., A. F. Smith, Edmund Merry, A. Howe, E. W. Miles, G. A. Dayton, A. Wart, J. M. Selden.

Dr. G. A. Dayton was made chairman.

DEMOCRATIC SCHOOL COMMISSIONER CONVENTION.

MEXICO, Sept. 21.—The second district school commissioner convention nominated F. H. Berry of Amboy, for school commissioner, and in the 3d district Wm. S. Goodell, of Mexico.

—Henry Diefendorf, of Union Square, gave us on Tuesday of this week, a ripe garden strawberry, which he found while obtaining strawberry plants on Mr. J. Burgess' premises. It is quite red and over half an inch in diameter. Who can beat this in such a cold latitude as ours.

—On Thursday last, the fast mail train from New York to Chicago commenced running. We are gainers by this new arrangement, for we now get our New York papers at about four instead of at eight p. m. as formerly.

—A female society has been formed in Albany under rules which forbid any member from paying more than twenty-five cents a yard for wearing apparel.—Whenever the members get money enough to pay thirty cents they resign, consequently the society is not in a very prosperous condition.

News of the Week.

The State Democratic Convention held in Syracuse last week, declared for reform, specie payments, and keeping the public faith, and against a third term and sumptuary laws; John Bigelow was nominated for Secretary of State, Lucius Robinson for Controller, Charles S. Fairchild for Attorney-General, Charles N. Ross for Treasurer, J. D. VanBuren for Engineer, C. H. Walpath for Canal Commissioner, Rodney R. Crowley for Prison Inspector; adjourned *sine die*.

The Democratic State Convention of Nebraska met Friday and adopted a hard money platform.

The trial of the persons accused of participating in the Socialistic revolutionary propaganda in Russia has been postponed until next year.

The London Days News expresses the belief that the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England Friday will come to this country.

A force of 568 Spanish cavalry embarked for Cuba, Friday.

Snow-storms have prevailed in Canada and in the White Mountains within the past few days.

There was a fearful gale at Galveston, Thursday; the town was flooded from the sea, and thirty workmen employed on the breakwater were lost.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher deo public reception at the Academy of Music.

The alleged treasury robbers, Halleck and Brown, have been committed in default of bail.

Ex-Priest Gerdeman was assaulted by a mob, after his lecture at Manayunk, Thursday evening.

The pope, Friday, conferred the title of Santa Maria Sophia Minerva upon Cardinal McCloskey.

Greece will encourage her citizens to participate in the Philadelphia centennial.

A test of the 81-ton English gun, Friday, with 250 pounds of powder and a 1,300-pound shot was not satisfactory.

An old man perished in the flames of a burning building at Aylmer, Ontario, Thursday.

The Pope has formally appointed six new cardinals.

A special agent of the pension office, who has been investigating in the west, says that the government has been defrauded annually of from three to four millions by fraudulent pension claims.

At Stony Creek, Penn., Friday, a Le-high valley locomotive exploded, killing the engineer, fireman and two brakemen.

The amount of wheat required in England from abroad is estimated at 11,000,000 quarters.

The steamer City of Waco, from New York to Galveston, has been wrecked; the passengers have all been brought to Key West.

Four boys, out sailing in Toronto harbor, Saturday, were drowned by the upsetting of their boat.

Twelve inches of snow fell in Montreal on Sunday. There was also snow at Mount Washington, N. H.

The jury in the Westervelt case returned a verdict of guilty on the last three counts of the indictment. A motion for a new trial has been denied.

The vote for Governor in California is—Irwin, dem., 61,525; Phelps, rep., 30,922; Bidwell, ind., 29,230.

The Boston and Charleston Steamship Company has failed for \$230,827; assets \$100,000.

The Maine republicans will have a majority of 28 on joint ballot in the legislature; last year they had 27 majority.

Alexander McGillias, Cleveland, some time ago, murdered his wife and compelled his two sons to bury the body on the premises, where the police have just discovered it.

Two batteries, 1,500 stand of arms and 500,000 cartridges have been successfully landed in Cuba for the insurgents.

Three thousand Calists have crossed the French frontier; they will be disarmed and returned.

The Bosnians have defeated the Turks in an engagement.

President Grant and family will leave Long Branch in a special palace car on Thursday and go direct to Colorado.

One Craft is trying to walk 800 miles in fourteen days at Schenectady.

The banking house of O. M. Tyler & Co., Waukesha, Wis., closed its doors, Monday, and subsequently made an assignment. The immediate cause was the absconding of one E. R. Hendey, who was largely indebted to the bank.

The Fall River weavers voted almost unanimously last Wednesday to go to work whenever the mill doors are opened, at the present reduction. This ends the strike, but there is no likelihood that the mills will open before the first of October.

A statement showing the estimated annual production of gold and silver in the United States, during the 25 years from 1849 to 1874, has been prepared by the bureau of statistics. The annual average production of gold, according to this statement, has been \$50,800,000, and that of silver for the 15 years, from 1859 to 1874, \$13,300,000. The highest annual production of gold was during the five years from 1851 to 1856, both inclusive, when it was \$70,200,000. The highest annual production of silver given was in 1873, when it was \$35,750,000. The production of gold has, with one exception, been annually decreasing since 1856, and the production of silver has, with one exception, been increasing since 1859, the production of gold and silver in 1873 being almost the same.

—Is this paper mine, or does it belong to the printer? Let's see, wife, did I pay my subscription?

—The Sandy Creek Fair, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was a success financially and otherwise.

—Rev. M. B. Comfort, of Oswego, has accepted a call from the Pulaski Baptist church.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

A PAPER

FOR THE

DEAF & DUMB.

The Journal for 1875,

While adhering to its policy of the past, will seek to so increase and utilize its resources that the reader will receive the full benefit of them.

MADE BE AS COMPLETE AS POSSIBLE. DEPARTMENT EVERY BUT THE PATRONS OF THE JOURNAL MUST REMEMBER THAT A PAPER OF ITS JOURNAL AIM WILL ALWAYS BE PRETTY MUCH AS THEY CHOOSE TO MAKE IT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We are always on the lookout for something new, and for everything interesting. We shall endeavor to have every Institution and School for the deaf represented in our columns, and we invite correspondence and contributions from every part of the globe. Newspaper clippings, &c., are always welcome, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT will be under the editorial charge of

HENRY WINTER SYLE, A. M.

Who needs no introduction to our readers.

HIS NAME IS A SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE THAT THE DEPARTMENT WILL BE COMPLETE AND RELIABLE.



Postage Free.

Subscribers for the JOURNAL have no Postage to pay.

We shall pay the postage on every paper that we mail. This does not increase the price of the paper; it remains the same.

AGENTS.

We want agents in every available locality. Reliable men acting as our agents will be allowed to retain, as commission, twenty-five cents on every subscription they obtain. Those who wish to serve will please communicate with us at once.

TERMS.

One Copy one year, in advance, \$1 50  
Clubs of ten, - - - 1 25  
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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,  
Mexico, Oswego, Co., N. Y.



## Facts and Fancies.

Tie-back trousers for men are proposed.

Intoxicating music—"Ale to the Chief."

India has 750,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of opium.

Discouraging sweet music—blowing your own trumpet.

The height of impudence—the length of a book agent.

Illinois lost 28,848 soldiers and sailors during the war.

In what place are two heads better than one? In a barrel.

A son of Brigham Young has entered the Paris School of Medicine.

There will be a surplus wheat crop in Kansas of 13,000,000 bushels.

Talmus-Mico, a full-blooded Indian, is conducting revival services in Chicago.

Wyoming Territory has one saloon to every hundred and eighty inhabitants.

Considerably taken down—the boy that was caught up a neighbor's tree.

Somebody advertises for a machine girl. Is she better than a hand-maid?

The London police have the names of 117,000 habitual criminals on the registers.

The Mormons are educating twenty-five girls at Salt Lake City to be physicians.

Young ladies profess to be dreadfully afraid of a pistol, and yet they do not want it to go off.

Josh Billings says he will take the stage this winter; also, the railroad cars, when they run his way.

Printers' pi is very indigestible, and the one that makes it, would rather see some one else dispose of it than himself.

"Any letters for Mike Howe?" asked an individual at a post-office window. "No letters for anybody's cow."

Jasen Welch, of Iowa, got mad and stopped his newspaper, and then, because the withdrawal of his patronage didn't kill the paper he went and killed himself.

Hezekiah Leland, who died in August, a few days ago, weighed 350 pounds. The coffin in which he was buried was six feet long, twenty inches deep, and thirty inches wide.

A girl is on trial in London for pawn-ing her engagement ring. She raised fifteen shillings on it the day after her lover gave it to her, whereupon he had her arrested.

Mamma (to her eldest son) "My dear George, where are your manners? You should always say thank you! George." "O, bother having to say 'thanks'! every time, ma! Can't a fellow have a season ticket?"

A few days ago a Norwich man bought a chest of tea in Providence, and on opening it found a stone inside weighing nearly eleven pounds. He remarked that the weights of Providence are very mysterious.

A young lady in Minnesota boasts of having ten grown up brothers to watch over her; but a Norristown girl prefers to have only one brother to watch over her—provided he is the brother of some other girl.

A jailor in a Western State had received strict orders not to keep his prisoners in solitary confinement. Once when he had two in charge one escaped, and he was obliged to kick the other out of the door to comply with the regulation.

Danbury has the champion patient boy. He went to a neighbor's house for a cup of sour milk. "I haven't anything but sweet milk," said the woman pettishly. "I'll wait till it sours," said the obliging youth, sinking into a chair.

Nothing is so discouraging to a young lawyer just as he waxes eloquent about angel's tears, weeping willows and tombstones, as to be interrupted by the cold-blooded justice with "You're off your nest, but; this is a case of hog-stealing."

A Chicago chemist, owing to the non-payment of his fee, refuses to return the stomach of a dead man sent to him for analysis. Although the chemist has now two stomachs, he doesn't appear to have any bowels—of compassion.

An exchange says "the Sandwich Islanders believe that Beelzebub walks the earth in the form of a woman." And now and then you will find a man in this country who believes so too, and that he has married the woman.—*Courier Journal.*

Charles Dorr, of Orland, Me., went to Bangor last Saturday to buy a wedding suit. He regaled himself on peaches and ale on his way home, from the effects of which he died the next day, the one set for his marriage, and was buried in the clothes he bought for his wedding.

Chains Jeanne d'Arc and Jeanne d'Arc belts are the latest fancy additions to the feminine toilet. They encircle the neck or waist at pleasure, or suspend the vinaigrette, fan, Swiss watch, chatelaine, or any other article that a lady may need when shopping or visiting.

When you meet a small youth playing a drum at the head of a lot of two-foot soldiers, with a stick and brass kettle, you may know that his mother has the preserving fever, and has sat down to wring her hands and wonder "what on earth has become of that boy?" she sent after Mrs. Jones' kettle two hours ago.

Mrs. Milliss was asked the other day how she managed to get along so nicely with Mr. Milliss, and frankly replied: "Oh, I feed him well. When a woman marries, her happiness for a little while depends upon the state of her husband's heart; after that, it's pretty much according to the state of his stomach."

## Texts from the Talmud.

"Three virtues will be especially proclaimed in Heaven—the virtue of a young man who lives poor in a large city, the virtue of a poor man who restores a lost treasure, the virtue of a rich man who gives without ostentation."

"Every sin is allied to ignorance."

"Never cast a stone into a well out of which you have once drunk."

"In a doubtful matter, abstain."

"Consider three things and you will not transgress—an eye sees you, an ear hears you, and all your acts are recorded."

"Do not say, I will learn when I have time; it may be you never will have time."

"He who multiplies words with a woman causes evil for himself."

"The day is short, but the labor is long; the reward is large, but the laborers are lazy, and the Master urges."

"Morning slumber, midday wine, and idle conversation, destroy a man."

"Be the lion's tail rather than the ox's head."

"This world is but an entrance hall to the next. Prepare yourself in the passage for the parlor."

"Consider not the cask, but its contents; for a new cask often contains old wine, while an old cask sometimes contains not even new."

"Judge another when thou art in his place."

## The Shah's Strong Box.

The strong box of the Shah of Persia consists of a small room 20x14 feet. Here, spread upon carpets, lie jewels valued at £7,000,000. Chief among them is the Kaianian crown, shaped like a flower-pot, and topped by an uncured by as large as a hen's egg, and supposed to have come from Siam.

Near the crown are two lambkin caps adorned with splendid aigrettes of diamonds; and before them lie trays of pearls, ruby and emerald necklaces, and hundreds of rings.

A Mr. Eastwick, who is reported to have been allowed to examine the collection, states that conspicuous among the gemstones and belts covered with pearls and diamonds, is the Kaianian belt, about a foot deep, weighing perhaps eighteen pounds, which is one complete mass of pearls, diamonds, emeralds and rubies.

One or two scabbards of swords are said to be worth a quarter of a million each. There is also the finest turquoise in the world, three or four inches long, and without a flaw; also an emerald as large as a walnut, covered with the names of the kings who possessed it.

**NOURISHING THE SICK.**—When preparing food, offer it in small quantities at a time, so as to tempt the invalid and make him think he could take more. Make it look as appetizing as possible, serving it on clean napery, with bright crockery and silver, and do not consult the patient beforehand about what you are to bring up to him. The difference between a good and an inefficient nurse is shown in nothing so much as in the way they go to work about the food. An inefficient nurse will be talking about it all day, begging the invalid to say if he could not fancy this, that, and the other, suggesting various delicacies, and begging him above all things to speak if he wants anything, until he loathes the thought of the food before he sees it, or when, feeling faint, he asks for some refreshments, he finds there is nothing ready, and that it has to be prepared.—*Cassell's Family Magazine.*

The distinguished Earl Chatham said to his son, "I would have inscribed on the curtains of your bed and the walls of your chamber, 'If you do not rise early, you can never make any progress in anything. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable and frivolous, and really unenjoyed by yourself.'"

The new cattle distemper in England is called "the foot and mouth disease." The same thing has prevailed in this country among statesmen for years past. Its principal feature, and that which gives it its name, is that the victim can't open his mouth without putting his foot into it.

A circus tiger is roaming around Brazil, Ind., and men who never stayed at home an evening since they can remember are now to be found in the bosom of their families.

Instruction in swimming is to be added to the curriculum of the Holyoke, Mass., female seminary.

"What are you doing there; why don't you go to work?" asked a father of his son. "I'm like Micawber, waiting for something to turn up." The boy was placed across the paternal knee, and received the usual mild admonition. He believes now that something has turned up in a double sense, entirely different from what he expected.

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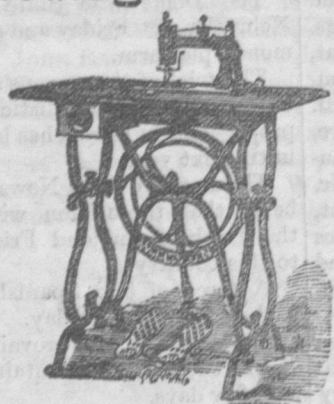
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For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Most serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the Pills with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the humors of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internals organs, which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by Ayer's Pills, and stimulated into action. Thus ineffectual disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these Pills readily cure:

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaints, and various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Stomachic, Acid, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings, they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression, a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where the system is depressed, and the patient is tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and invigorating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,

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**Scrofula, or King's Evil,**

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and impure. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing virus, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood impure, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by the action of the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy diet and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and Skin Diseases, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSA, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYMPHYTIC and MENSTRUAL DYSREGULATION, DROOPING, DYSPEPSIA, DYSURIA, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

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FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chills and Tremors, Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflictions prevail. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the only one that we can supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and prevention.

A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinoline or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Parotitis, Catarrhs, Asthma, Palpitation, Faint Affection of the Spine, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons traveling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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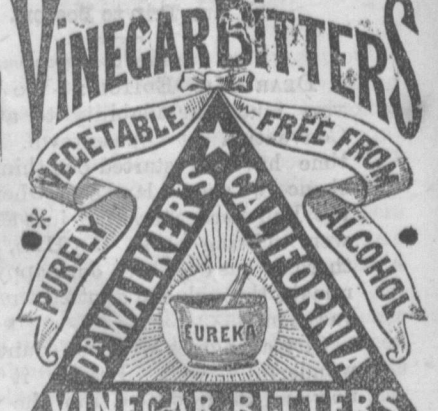
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